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sentation was won only by six to four, Maryland being divided. Madison stood out to the last for proportional representation in the Senate, but was defeated. In vain did he point out that the danger lay, not in combinations of states according to size, as the smaller states feared, but in the climatic and social differences between the North and South. Georgia, the smallest state in numbers, had been voting with the larger states, but now her vote was divided, one of her delegates, Abraham Baldwin, favoring the plan offered by his native state, Connecticut, and proportional representation was lost by five to five. Perhaps the author is right in calling it the great compromise. Those on slavery have passed away, but this one abides and is likely to abide for many years to come. As a result to-day, Nevada, with her 42,335 inhabitants, is equal in the Senate to Georgia with her 2,216,331, to say nothing of New York with her 7,268,894.

Jay's negotiations with Gardoqui for the right to navigate the Mississippi are described at length, but the full significance of his proposal to give up the river in return for certain commercial privileges is hardly brought out. It was the occasion for one of the first signs of sectional cleavage. Better to union, said some in the South, than union without the river. About the same time that Madison secured the adoption of the report of the Annapolis convention in the Virginia burgesses, a resolution was also passed against Jay's proposed treaty. Soon after this Madison returned to Congress and had the satisfaction of seeing Jay's plans abandoned. But for this there probably would have been no union.

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**Moore, John Bassett.** *American Diplomacy: Its Spirit and Achievements.* Pp. xii, 286. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

This volume is a reproduction with some revision and amplification of a series of articles contributed by the author to *Harper's Magazine* during the years 1903 and 1904. There is no higher living authority on American diplomacy than J. B. Moore. The author of a monumental work on international arbitration and author, also, of what will probably prove to be a work of equal scholarship and magnitude, entitled a "Digest of International Law," now in press, he has in addition had practical diplomatic experience as Assistant Secretary of State of the United States under two administrations and as secretary of the American Peace Commission at Paris in 1898. Whatever he writes is both authoritative and interesting, and shows the most intimate knowledge.

The series of essays here brought together under one cover is not intended to be a chronological narrative of the diplomatic history of the United States, but is, to use the author's own language, rather an exposition of the principles by which the international achievements of our government have been guided, in order that the distinctive purposes of American diplomacy may be understood and its meaning and influence appreciated.

There are altogether ten essays in which are traced the beginnings of

American diplomacy from the appointment of the "Secret Committee of Correspondence" by the Continental Congress in November, 1775; the development of the American system of neutrality beginning with Washington's neutrality proclamation in 1793; the history of the long drawn out fisheries controversy with Great Britain which is hardly yet definitely settled; the story of our diplomatic struggles against the commercial restrictions of the old world and the diplomacy by which the territorial area of the United States has been increased from a fringe of Atlantic States to its present imperial extent. In addition to these are several chapters of special value, owing to the fact that they treat in a continuous and intimate manner certain questions usually neglected in the text-books on American diplomacy. One of these, entitled "Freedom of the Seas," contains a development of the policy of the United States with regard to the right of navigating the high seas, including the straits which connect them and also international rivers. The traditional policy of the United States concerning the doctrine of expatriation and the diplomatic controversies relating thereto are discussed in another chapter. On the subject of international arbitration Professor Moore is by virtue of his extended research and long study qualified to speak with the highest authority. Particularly valuable therefore is his discussion of the development of arbitration sentiment in the United States and his summary of the cases to which our government has been a party. Hardly less valuable is the essay on non-intervention and the Monroe Doctrine, the development of which is traced from the beginning down to the conclusion of the treaty with Santo Domingo now pending before the Senate. In a final chapter, now published for the first time, Professor Moore discusses the influences and tendencies that have characterized American diplomacy from the beginning. Nothing could be more erroneous, he says, than the supposition that the United States has only recently become a world power. In reality it has always been a world power in the fullest and highest sense, he asserts, and the success of the President of the United States in recently bringing about the termination of the war in the Far East was probably due more to a sense of the nation's power than to the personal element.

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**Reid, G. Archdall.** *The Principles of Heredity.* Pp. xiii, 359. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1905.

Although addressed largely to medical men this volume will be found of great value to all students of human progress and social problems. A few, but only a few, chapters will be somewhat difficult reading to one not versed in biology. The author deeply regrets that in the medical schools, in America as well as England, so little direct attention is paid to the factor of heredity. Even in medical literature there is a vast amount of careless writing due often to misuse of terms and ignorance. He appeals, therefore, to medical men to clear up their minds on this important topic. Social workers need this in equal measure.